

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.

GREAT BRITAIN IN SAMOA.

In the September issue of the Westminster Review, an English writer, taking Samoa for example, sets forth what power one trading firm may exert in a national policy. He shows that the German influence is centered in a corporation owning 75,000 acres of land, and if this company could be bought out the English would have full control. Of course such a thing is possible, but it is doubtful if Germany is keeping its hold on the Samoan Islands simply to further the ends of the small number of its citizens who have taken residence and become property holders. The figures given, however, furnish food for thought.

In land holdings the British come next to the Germans, with 30,000 acres; then follow Americans with 21,000 acres, and the French with 1,300 acres. In residents Great Britain leads with 193, the Germans second with 122, and Americans third, numbering 46. Another argument in favor of the British is that the English language is used almost exclusively in the courts. Newspapers are published, and even the books of the German firm are kept in English.

Finally the religion of the country was established by the London Missionary Society. Of the work of the missionaries in Samoa he writes: "The missionary of today has become a schoolmaster rather than an evangelist. Thus we arrive at the significant fact that the Samoan people have been, and are being entirely educated by the missions. The utterly incapable and impetuous Samoan government contributes not a penny toward the cost of teaching its own people. The work has been performed almost entirely by English money and English brains. The London Missionary Society, first in the field, has done the giant's share, and today it claims as adherents some 27,000 Samoans. In the absence of a census, whether religious or secular, exact figures as to population are not obtainable, but it is estimated that the group is inhabited by about 35,000 natives. Of this number the Roman Catholics, who have many workers in the field, may have 5,000 converts, the Wesleyans perhaps an equal number, the remainder belonging to the London Mission. Thus, with the exception of the small French Catholic Mission, the whole credit of Christianizing these islands belong to the English, an achievement which certainly ought to rank higher than the purchase of a few thousand acres of land, at a low price, from half savage native chiefs."

This is a record of which the English may well be proud, but if Great Britain has lost her prestige in Samoa it is not at all probable that either Germany or the United States will give way for her to regain it. Even the small islands of the Pacific are becoming valuable in these days.

SUGGESTIONS BY "PUPIL."

Our correspondent, "Pupil," asks some very pertinent questions in connection with the pardon of Liliuokalani, and they are undoubtedly questions that have arisen in the minds of many supporters of the present administration. In speaking of the lesson that had been taught by the affair of 1895 we referred to the wiping out of the hope, held by her followers, that the monarchical rule might again be restored. The statement might have been more sweeping and included all generations to come. Furthermore, the statement was made in the full belief that the full pardon would wind up Liliuokalani's affairs so far as the Government is concerned. If the question of pension or compensation is to be agitated in the near future, there will be back counties heard from among the supporters of the Republic, who are quite willing that the full and free pardon should be granted.

We quite agree with "Pupil" that the full pardon might just as well have been granted when the Government began its policy of allowing the political prisoners to go free in lots of two, three, four or perhaps more. This paper has previously expressed its opinion on that policy. We also agree that the friends the administration has gained by its "conciliatory" measures could be counted on one's fingers; and it is an entirely mistaken idea of politics which represents the opposition coming into line simply because concessions are made now and again. Such a course, if carried too far, will simply weaken the friendship of the staunch supporters, and give the false and supposedly conciliated individual an opportunity to get in his work. Conciliation that leads any official to bow in the least particular before the howling opposition minority is nothing more or less than the most improved

method of losing friends and supporters. It is displaying foolishness almost bordering on political idiocy to maintain that the attitude of one single follower of Liliuokalani will be changed as a result of the proposed pardon. The man who thinks otherwise will have to live until human nature undergoes a wonderful change before he will see his hopes realized.

We must also admit to "Pupil" that we see no harm in an open policy, although we are not quite positive as to his exact meaning. We believe the best interests of the country will be served by hewing close to the line of principle, heeding the suggestions of supporters and listening to the demands of opponents, but never in one single instance allowing a sop to be thrown as a conciliatory measure. A friend who has been purchased is the worst enemy that can be found.

SIGNS POINT TO MCKINLEY.

All signs point to McKinley is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the political situation in the States at the last reports. The elections in Florida and Georgia have excited comparatively little interest as the two parties are too near the final struggle to pay much attention to side issues which about balance each other so far as the political significance goes. In Georgia good sized Democratic gains were the rule and Tom Watson certainly received very little from his own State to raise his hopes for possible election on the national ticket. In Florida the Democratic losses were large enough to offset the gains of Georgia. There were three tickets in the field, two of which were backed by Republicans and Populists. This division of course precluded any possibility of carrying the election, but there is no doubt that inroads were made on the ruling party.

Elsewhere there has been little change. Every leader of every party is making the most of every moment. Bryan was last heard from in the Dakotas and one of the most notable gatherings at Canton has been a large visiting delegation of Confederate veterans, who pledged their votes to the sound money candidate. Palmer and Buckner have been traveling together, "doing" the country on somewhat the same style as Bryan, except that they are confining their efforts to doubtful territory. They have been well received as every Presidential candidate has been in every city and town.

There is one particular feature still worthy of notice and that is, while the Republican, Democratic and Populist managers are constantly sending out forecasts which figure the sure election of their respective candidates, each and every man in every party is continuing to work as never before. It is stated that during the last week of the campaign the Republicans will have upwards of 3000 speakers in the field, each one of whom will make from one to three speeches a day. Such a thing as over-confidence has been and will be unknown in this campaign of 1896.

BETTER PLANT QUARANTINE.

In Mr. Mack's recent talk with the representative of this paper he remarked upon the freedom of the coffee trees from serious pests of any kind. This is undoubtedly one of the most important features in favor of this country as a coffee growing center, but the people, even the planters, do not seem to realize how jealousy they should guard against the introduction of any pests. The only sure way of protecting the coffee from possible injury is to follow the suggestion made by Commissioner Marsden, Prof. Koebele and others, and shut the doors against plant life of any kind which has earth adhering to the roots. The leaves and stalk of the plant or tree can be easily examined and cleaned, but it is impossible to discover the dangerous seeds or spores that may lurk in the handful of earth about the roots. The law of 1890, "relating to the suppression of plant diseases, blight and insect pests," provides for the appointment of three agricultural commissioners, and gives these men power to make such regulations "as they judge necessary for the public safety in prevention of the introduction or spread of plant diseases, blight and insect pests." Detailing extensive power to these commissioners also gives them a greater responsibility, hence the urgent necessity for them to post more stringent plant quarantine regulations. We can realize how the feelings of some woman who wants a pet variety of plant, or the man who wants some new tree from another country, may be injured by an almost exclusive quarantine, but the industries we now have must be protected at all hazards. The country can afford to out-McKinley McKinley in raising barriers against plant life.

Sim Mack's remarks on the coffee prospects of this country will be gratefully received particularly by the planters of Oahu whose fields were given special attention. That the Hawaiian planter must work out his own salva-

tion in the matter of finding out the best methods of cultivation in his district is by no means a new proposition, but it often has a good effect for the planter to be told this by one who has seen other coffee fields and knows something of the conditions under which the people who are to be our competitors are laboring. The matter of experiments with coffee trees is one of such importance that really the agricultural department of the Government ought to lend a helping hand. With the money placed at the disposal of this department at the present time it is next to impossible to carry out the extensive investigation which the coffee industry most certainly merits. Again there should not be too much of the disposition among the planters to bottle themselves up and keep what information they may gain to themselves. There should be a free exchange of opinions and every effort put forth to give others the benefit of what may have been gained by careful investigation.

The sensation or attempt at sensation of the last mail from the coast is that the United States dispatch boat Bancroft will force the Dardanelles. From the reports in the papers, one would suppose that the Bancroft was one of the United States' most formidable fighting craft, sufficiently powerful to wipe every Turkish fort out of existence. After a moment's consideration of the conditions, the whole situation as portrayed in the dispatches is extremely funny. In the first place, the Bancroft is one of the smallest ships in the American navy, and in the second place, to "force the Dardanelles," the Bancroft must pass a line of forts sufficiently well armed to blow three or four good fighting ships into smithereens. "There is no doubt the Bancroft is going to Constantinople as fast as steam can carry her, or just as soon as Minister Terrell makes a request for her services." So says the dispatch, and it is safe to say that Minister Terrell will not request the services of the Bancroft without first having the assurance that the ship will not be molested.

The Honolulu Road Club will win the everlasting gratitude of the people of this city if it can stir sufficient enthusiasm to obtain the construction of a road along the makai side of and beyond Diamond Head. Waikiki is fast being filled up and at present Diamond Head stands as a barrier against the extension of the residence portion of the city along the beach. Once get a road around the guardian promontory of the harbor and a splendid stretch of land for beach houses is opened up to say nothing of the delights of a turnpike that will some day continue along the beach as far as Koko Head, the picturesque circuit being completed by way of the Mollili road. Some years will probably be required to work the people and the Government up to the pitch of expending the requisite amount of money, but by keeping everlastingly at it the road advocates will be victorious in the end.

It is not probable that the recommendation to grant Liliuokalani a full pardon will meet with any opposition in the Council of State or anywhere else. To all intents and purposes it is a formality which means very little to the public. In fact we see no reason why full pardons should not be distributed among all those connected with the affairs of 1895, an event fast being relegated to the archives of ancient history. The lesson taught at that time has not been forgotten however, and will not be during the present generation. Liliuokalani has led a quiet, non-political life for the past year and a half and since the Government saw fit to lift the burden of sentence imposed by the military commission it might just as well finish the thing with one last sweep.

When Ella Castle, the wife of Walter Michael Castle, a wealthy San Francisco merchant, purloins valuable jewelry, etc., etc., she is known as a kleptomaniac, and will doubtless be the subject of considerable leniency on the part of the court. Let Maggie Maloney, a poor, half starved washwoman, take one-tenth the amount Mrs. Castle stole, and she would be put down as a dangerous thief who should be punished to the full extent of the law. "It is the way of the world," and not one in ten thousand stop to consider what ought to be done about it.

Secretary Schaeffer's letter to the Board of Health shows plainly that the Queen's Hospital trustees are anxious to find out whether the patients treated under the Act to Mitigate are Government patients. Here indeed is a fine question to decide, and by its decision the people will be able to judge whether the recognition of the social evil as a licensed evil is gaining headway or not.

To be "Winthroped" is getting to be the proper fad in San Francisco. The last man who claims to have been through the treatment states that he gave up funds rather than be tortured, and now refuses to tell who his assailants were. They may find men who

will out-Winthrop Winthrop, but those who can out-Campbell Campbell are few and far between.

The Queen's Hospital trustees either have plenty of money or else they neglected to note the rider attached to the appropriation of \$20,000, which reads: "Conditioned upon the free treatment of Government patients." Certainly the hospital cannot receive any of that assistance if it is intended to make charges for the treatment of certain classes of patients sent by the Government.

Willett & Gray's last circular says that prices for raw sugars are considered to be entirely too low to continue much longer. This is encouraging and it is to be hoped that the rise will be in evidence about the time the Hawaiian crop comes in. The same circular shows the stocks in the United States and Cuba together to be 368,334 tons, against 405,184 tons at the same time last year.

In the Seventh Congressional district of Kentucky the Republicans and Sound Money Democrats have combined on W. C. P. Breckinridge for Congress. Sound money is a good thing, but if Breckinridge is elected it will have to answer for at least one political crime. Breckinridge has been exiled once, and the doors of Congress ought to be closed to him forever more.

From all reports given of H. W. French, the people of Honolulu will miss a literary treat if they fail to make arrangements for him to deliver a lecture while in this city. Unfortunately he comes at a season when the theater will be running full blast, but the people of Honolulu ought to have some time and money to devote to an interesting author and lecturer.

Commissioner Marsden says the conditions of the Hawaiian mosquito are peculiar and petroleum is not practical. That settles it. To tell the honest truth we do not consider that anything but a good frost will wipe the mosquito from the land and as there is no immediate danger of a cold snap the festive mosquito is due to remain with us sometime longer.

MR. SCHAEFER REPLIES.

Explains Position of the Trustees of Queen's Hospital.

MR. EDITOR:—The statement in your issue of this day, of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Health, held last Wednesday, as regards the action of the trustees of the Queen's Hospital, is in so far misleading as the reception at the hospital of Government patients free of charge has not been declined by the trustees, but they declined to recognize foreign women under the act to mitigate, as such Government patients. This action is the more justified as the Board of Trustees has not long ago made an agreement with the Board of Health by which patients under the act to mitigate are to be received, treated and maintained at the Queen's Hospital at the nominal rate of fifty cents per day. Hawaiians free of charge.

The enclosure is a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Health on the above subject which more clearly defines the action taken by the trustees.

I may add here that the trustees are fully aware of the conditions placed upon the appropriation of public funds in support of the Queen's Hospital by the last Legislature. As this law went into force on the 30th June, 1896, hospital bills against the Government prior to that date are expected to be paid, while Government patients from and after that date are under the new law to be received and treated at the Queen's Hospital free of charge, to which objection has been raised.

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
F. A. SCHAEFER,
Secretary of the Queen's Hospital.
Honolulu, Oct. 22, 1896.

Queen's Hospital,
Honolulu, Oct. 14, 1896.
Charles Wilcox, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Health,
Honolulu.

Sir:—Your letter of the 28th ult., addressed to Mr. J. F. Eckardt, Superintendent of the Queen's Hospital, stating that the Board of Health claims that patients sent to the Hospital under the Act to Mitigate are entitled to free treatment as Government patients, etc., has been submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital at its regular meeting held today and I am instructed to say that the above Board does not share this view of the case held by the Honorable Board of Health.

Although such class of patients are in themselves not desirable inmates of the Queen's Hospital, its Board of Trustees has not declined to admit them as such, but has at a special meeting held for that purpose in September, 1894, rather shown its disposition to assist the Honorable Board of Health in providing medical treatment and hospital comforts at the exceedingly low rate of fifty cents per day for all such patients of other nationalities than Hawaiian, the latter being entitled to admission free of charge.

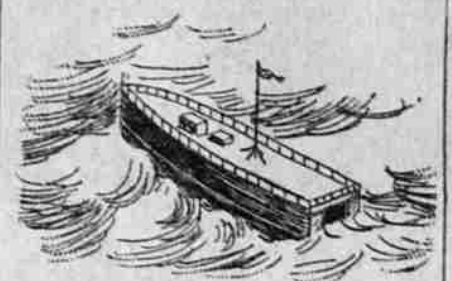
I am instructed to say also that the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital is prepared to continue to admit patients sent to the Hospital by the Honorable Board of Health under the Act to Mitigate at the above nominal charge per day, but that it has to decline to receive, treat and maintain them free of charge, as claimed, except Hawaiians.

I remain, dear sir,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) F. A. SCHAEFER,
Secretary of the Queen's Hospital.

QUEER KIND OF SHIP

Uncle Sam's New Floating Life-Saving Station.

Hitherto all life-saving stations have been on land. But sometimes when rescue work is needed, the surf renders it impossible to launch a boat from shore, even though the crew are confident that they could keep it right side up if they could once get safely beyond the line of the nearest three or four waves. It has, therefore, been proposed to have a floating station, anchored out from shore at a suitable distance. This would be attended with extra expense and some additional inconvenience, but it would obviate the special difficulty just referred to. The



fact is, rescue work is needed quite as often when it is blowing "great guns" as when it is nearly calm. Hence the new scheme must be regarded as an important experiment.

The floating station will be manned, provisioned and anchored like a light-ship, but it will differ from the latter in shape as well as in its service. The crew will remain on board for weeks and months at a time. The vessel will have a broad and peculiar stern. An opening therein, properly walled up on the inside, will be provided so that a lifeboat can be launched there in comparatively still water. Of course, a vessel riding at anchor swings with its head to the wind. The stern will afford shelter, consequently, to a small boat either leaving or arriving there. A ship of this design, lately built at Nank, Conn., in conformity with plans furnished by the Superintendent of the United States Life-Saving Service, Mr. Kimball, has recently been towed to its post of duty, near Boston. The exact location is off Dorchester, between City Point and Thompson's Island. It is a queer-looking craft, but great things are expected of it.

Horrible Shot Gun Accident.

MONTEREY, Cal., Oct. 11.—Count Wolfgang von Ballestrem, a young German artist, related to some of the noblest families of his native land, was shot and killed by his bosom friend and traveling companion, Chas. Abiger, at Point Lobos, six miles from Monterey, last night. A charge of shot tore a great hole in Ballestrem's breast and he died instantly.

Abiger declares that the shooting was entirely accidental and occurred during a friendly struggle over a shotgun.

MONTEREY, Cal., Oct. 12.—Charles Abiger, the slayer of his bosom friend, Count von Ballestrem, is a free man. At the conclusion of the testimony at the coroner's inquest this morning the jury, after deliberating a very short time, brought in a verdict of accidental death, and exonerating Abiger from all blame.

A PAINFUL THING.

"Such a dress must hurt the woman who wears it."
"But it hurts the women who don't wear it more."—Detroit Tribune.

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Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when you are sick; if it cures your neighbors and your friends when they are ailing; if it makes wonderful cures of many diseases everywhere, then beyond any question that medicine possesses merit. That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by a combination, proportion and process unknown to other medicines, it has curative powers peculiar to itself. We know it possesses great merit because it has

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Cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently cures, when all others fail to do any good whatever.

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THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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